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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/635,311	08/06/2003	Timothy R. Armstrong	1030.0	8110
24298	7590	10/12/2006	EXAMINER	
UT-Battelle, LLC Office of Intellectual Property One Bethal Valley Road 4500N, MS-6258 Oak Ridge, TN 37831			HANDAL, KAITY V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1764	
DATE MAILED: 10/12/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/635,311	ARMSTRONG ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Kaity Handal	1764		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 7 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gittleman et al. (US 6,964,692 B2).

With respect to claim 1, Gittleman teaches an apparatus comprising a fuel reformer/autothermal reformer (1) (col. 3, lines 22-25) comprising a means/line for introducing gaseous fuel (in line (11)) and air (in line (16)) directly into said reformer; a heat exchanger (6) communicably connected directly to said fuel reformer/reactor (1), and a scrubber/adsorber (3) communicably connected to said heat exchanger (6) and further comprising a means/line (21) for passing scrubbed reformat from said scrubber/adsorber (3). Gittleman fails to show wherein said reformer (1), said heat exchanger (6), and said scrubber/adsorber (3) are communicably connected directly in series (as illustrated) so that gaseous material may pass through said reformers said heat exchanger and said scrubber sequentially due to the presence of a water gas shift reactor (2) and an additional heat exchanger (7) in between said heat exchanger (6) and said adsorber (3). However, it is known that omission of an element and its function is obvious if the function of the element is not desired.

Therefore, omitting the water gas shift reactor (2) and the heat exchanger (7) is obvious given that hydrogen is produced in the reformer (1) and carbon monoxide

and carbon dioxide is scrubbed/adsorbed in adsorber (3) (col. 4, lines 24-31). Ex parte Wu, 10 USPQ 2031 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989) (Claims at issue were directed to a method for inhibiting corrosion on metal surfaces using a composition consisting of epoxy resin, petroleum sulfonate, and hydrocarbon diluent. The claims were rejected over a primary reference which disclosed an anticorrosion composition of epoxy resin, hydrocarbon diluent, and polybasic acid salts wherein said salts were taught to be beneficial when employed in a freshwater environment, in view of secondary references which clearly suggested the addition of petroleum sulfonate to corrosion inhibiting compositions. The Board affirmed the rejection, holding that it would have been obvious to omit the polybasic acid salts of the primary reference where the function attributed to such salt is not desired or required, such as in compositions for providing corrosion resistance in environments which do not encounter fresh water.). See also In re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965) (Omission of additional framework and axle which served to increase the cargo carrying capacity of prior art mobile fluid carrying unit would have been obvious if this feature was not desired.); and In re Kuhle, 526 F.2d 553, 188 USPQ 7 (CCPA 1975) (deleting a prior art switch member and thereby eliminating its function was an obvious expedient). MPEP 2144.04 II A.

The claim uses "comprising" which is open transitional language and does not exclude a reference from having more elements than those recited in the instant claims. MPEP 2111.03 [R-3].

3. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gittleman et al. (US 6,964,692 B2), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hayes (US 5,709,914).

With respect to claims 2-3, Gittleman discloses all claim limitations as set forth above but fails to show wherein said heat exchanger comprises graphitic carbon foam. Hayes teaches a heat transfer device (matrix 12) comprising carbon foam (col. 3, lines 18-23) in order to provide a heat exchanger having a high specific heat (col. 5, lines 9-12) thereby providing a cooling effect (col. 5, line 67 – col. 6, lines 1-15).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a heat exchanger comprising graphitic carbon foam in Gittleman's apparatus, as taught by Hayes, in order to provide a high specific heat heat-exchanger thereby providing a cooling effect.

1. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gittleman et al. (US 6,964,692 B2), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wilson et al. (US 5,827,355).

With respect to claim 4, Gittleman teaches the need to convert carbon monoxide through placing scrubbers/selective oxidizers (50 and 54 as illustrated in figure 1), however, he fails to teach wherein said scrubbers comprise carbon fiber composite molecular sieve material. Wilson teaches removing carbon monoxide in industrial applications using carbon fiber composite molecular sieve material (col. 4, lines 35-

48) in order to achieve low concentration of gaseous pollutants including carbon monoxide (col. 5, lines 33-40).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a scrubber comprising carbon fiber composite molecular sieve material in Gittleman's apparatus, as taught by Wilson, in to achieve low concentration of gaseous pollutants including carbon monoxide.

2. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gittleman et al. (US 6,964,692 B2) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Asou et al. (US 2002/0150800 A1).

With respect to claim 7, Gittleman discloses all claim limitations as set forth above but fails to show wherein apparatus has a means for recycling gases from said scrubber to said reformer wherein said recycled gases are selected from at least one of the group consisting of carbon monoxide and methane. Asou teaches a hydrogen generator comprising a reformer (fig. 1, 3) and a carbon monoxide scrubber/purifying unit (5) comprising a means/valve (6) for recycling gases from said scrubber/purifying unit (5) to said reformer's (3) burner (8) (as illustrated) wherein said recycled gases are selected from at least one of the group consisting of carbon monoxide and methane/generated gas (generated gas would naturally contain a percentage of non purified carbon monoxide since no purification device perform at 100% efficiency) in order to supply gas to the reformer's burner (as illustrated) (page 1, paragraph [0003], lines 1-14).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in Gittleman's apparatus a means for recycling gases from said scrubber to said reformer wherein said recycled gases are selected from at least one of the group consisting of carbon monoxide and methane, as taught by Asou, in order to supply gas to the reformer's burner.

Response to Arguments

Specification

Objection made to the Abstract made by the examiner is withdrawn due to applicant's amendment.

35 USC 112

Rejection made to claims 5-6 under 35 USC 112 is withdrawn due to applicant canceling the claims.

Prior Art

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 and 7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by amendment.

Conclusion

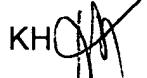
Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaity Handal whose telephone number is (571) 272-8520. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Calderola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KH


9/28/2006


ALEXA DOROSHENK NECKEL
PRIMARY EXAMINER